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## The Virginia Address. MARCH 31, 1851.

At an adjourned meeting of the Whig mem-bers of the General Assembly of Virginia, and of the convention to reform the existing constiof the convention to reform the existing consti-tution, held at the capitol, in the city of Rich-inond, the following address, reported by the committee in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a former meeting, was adopted and ordered to be published. Whereupon the meeting ad-journed. J. F. WALL, Chairman.

Joseph Segar, Secretary.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: The present aspect of our federal relations, and the threatening attitude of certain of our sister States in regard to them, will excuse us, we trust, for presenting to your serious contemplation some facts and some con-siderations which, we think, deeply concern our

safety as a nation and our happiness as a State.
Under the irresistible influences of the spirit
of liberty and the genial protection of wise inatitutions, thirteen separate British colonies along the mere Atlantic border, peopled by less than three millions of inhabitants, have, within but little more than half a century, risen into thirty-one United American States, stretching broadly across to the great Pacific itself, and numbering for their population more than twen-ty-three millions of souls. Unenthralled, independent, self-governed; free

Unenthralled, independent, self-governed; free to the utmost measure of freedom; commanding peace on our own continent and abroad; deriving from it a prosperity unexampled in the entire history of the world; the untrammelled energies of our people, physical and intellectual, left at large to their own boundless developments, we have attained a position among the nations of the earth which, whilst it has made our country a refuge for the oppressed of every clime, has at once excited the fear and the re-spect, the jealousy and the hope, the envy, the iration, and the wonder of the rest of man-

It is to the patriotism of our fathers in rivetting our original ties of brotherhood by the still closer and stronger links of a government in common, and to their skilful and wise distribution of federal and State authorities, that we owe, under Providence, these matchless blessings. These amply justify us, then, in regarding "the continuation of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire," and in claiming as already solved the doubt "whether a common government could embrace so large a sphere."

government could embrace so large a sphere.

Not less dear to us than to the patriots who achieved our independence should be "the unity of government which constitutes us one people,"

In the language of the forewell address of him the language of the forewell address of our countries. be called the Fa her of our country, we should regard that unity as "a main pillar our real independence; the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, of our "a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it," and earnestly desire to see every one "think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watch for its preservation with jealous care; discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandone 1; and indignantly

quired by the plain st considerations of national of State, and of individual welfare.

That then the Constitution may be preserved unimpaired we would resist all innovation upon its principles; and, discarding as to its grants of power to the several departments, the latitudinous as well as the narrow rule of construction, we would in all cases determine its meaning, ac-cording to the best judgments, fairly; condemncording to the best judgments, fairly; condemning without reserve all powers that are withheld, and upholding with firmness such as are granted, ever mindful that in expounding the great charter we should not overlook "the defects, the deformities, and the ominous prospects" for which its framers were to provide a remedy.

Without designing to convert this address into a general declaration of political faith, or to trespass far into the field of current politics, we think the importance of the tariff and internal

think the importance of the tariff and internal improvement questions such as demands of us brief notice, subject to a few obvious limitations, it belongs exclusively to the several States to regulate, at pleasure, their domestic institu-tions; whilst to the federal authority are equally confided those larger and more national powers which concern the mutual relations of the States themselves, and were deemed necessary to be exercised by that authority, in order to the common safety and prosperity. In a country so wide-spread as ours, embr cing so many diversified interests, there must be contrariety of opinion upon measures, which, designed to establish a policy calculated to affect the industrial pursuits and domestic economy of commu-nities as well as of individuals, operate of necessity, for that very reason, unequally. A sys-tem of legislation for such a purpose, in order to be perfectly equal and just in its effects, would require a wisdom of design and a power of com-bination far exceeding what is granted to mortal man. Discarding, therefore, as Utopian and viman. Discarding, therefore, as Utopian and visionary, any expectation of such impossible perfection in our laws, and aiming only at what is attainable, we should remain satisfied with measures fit, in their general result, to accomplish the end in view, and to promote, upon the whole, high social and individual benefits, even though, in particular instances, they may operate injuriously.

## THE SOUTHERN PRESS

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.]

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 37, 1851.

signed to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves has alone excited any considerable opposition. It is the only one that requires active exertion to enforce it. The others have received the approbation of the States whom they immediately concern, and are of a nature to execute themselves. We view all obstructions to the execution of this law, whether on the part of States or individuals, as destructive of the fun-damental principles of our Union, and as of damental principles of our Union, damental principles of our Union, as obligatory on State legislation, and we consider it the duty of every individual to obey the established government. We therefore hold it to be the duty of the federal authorities to entry to be the duty of the federal authorities to entry to be the duty of the federal authorities to entry to the congress, and for the assembling of her state convention, was formally communicated was laid before the house of the congress.

whom the nation has confided the administration of its affairs; on the contrary, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the entire faithfulness safety, of our prosperity; of the very liberty which we so highly prize." Heatkening to this solemn and venerable advice, we should cherish performed. Upon their continuing, in any emergency, to act with the same good sense, firmness, and patriotism, we place the most un-

do abted reliance.

As Whigs, we congratulate our party and the questions that affect Southern safety. Of course, frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any por ion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties that link together the various parts."

To the efficiency and permanency of the Union the federal government is indicated as a superscript of the conduct under conduct Union the federal government is indispensable; and, as this sprang only from a compromise and mutual concession between diverse interests, so can it only, all know, be successfully administered by our consenting area to succes can it only, all know, be successfully adminis-tered by our consenting ever to act in the same conciliatory spirit which originally gave it birth. But, besides, a proper respect for its authority and acquiescence in its measures are duties as a succession of the same are same as a same are s

> magnitude—censed to create an exclusively sectional aspect. On our part, acquiescence in temperate councils, and submission to moderate demands, have excited to action the considerate and patriotic of our fellow-citizens of the free States: and, accordingly, we find the existing contention removed from our midst to other the same indiscriminate ruin with the offending member of the confederacy the most innocent, theatres more appropriate to the mad fury that has produced and feeds it.

> us now as then, there is one grave excuse for that fact, which all should recognize. It is this: that wild political theories, captivating as long as untried, are abroad over the entire civilized world untried, are abroad over the entire civilized world—red republicanism and communism in France; the like in Germany and Italy; chartism in England. The sudden opinions peculiar to the day, all possess the singular characteristic of being zealous and extreme, in proportion as they are new. Like chaff in every thing, they are like it in this; that they must blaze in order the sudden destricts of the large that they must blaze in order than the sudden destricts of the large that they are new. Like chaff in every thing, they are like it in this; that they must blaze in order the large that the should suggest with the mouth of the large that they are all the large that the large that the should suggest the important port of that State, or to behold there, and the very fortress erected by revolutionary hands, pass—p rhaps under coerced treaties—into possession of the haughty foe against whose aggressions it was designed to be a defence.
>
> To Louisiana it would hardly be conceded the large that the suggestion of the large treaties—into possession it was designed to be a defence. are like it in this: that they must blaze in order to burn at all. Ideal doctrines of liberty, personal and political, as limitless as imprescriptible, prevail everywhere. From Europe, and especially England, they had some time ago spread to the Northern States of this Union; but merely as a speculation, an idea, until demonstrates of the second with the command of the gulf, since either would, by the act, convert into foreign, perhaps hostile States, territory paid for out of the common treasury, and obtained for the high purpose.

whole, high social and individual benefits, even though, in particular instances, they may operate though, in particular instances, they may operate injuriously.

Under the influence of these considerations, however much we might oppose, as to a tariff, a return to an excessive rate of duties, or as to internal improvements, a lavish system of appropriations, we may be well content, by a judicious arrangement of duties upon foreign merchandiss, such as are necessary for an economical administration of the government, to encourage our domestic manufactures, and to provide, in time of peace, such improvements of our harbors, sea and lake, and our principal rivers, as may be necessary to consolidate our strength within and to secure our satety without. With the protection of such works, there can be little reason to appeared of such a tariff, and the construction of such works, there can be little reason to appeared on the such appropriations are heedlessly pushed to works of minor importance, that the suspicion is excited of an intention to convert the high power of government into a mere mechinery for aubserving local, sectional, or sordid purposes. A strong feeling of nationality exists, fortunately, amongst us; and it needs only a wise and temperate administration of our federal affairs, in order to exalt to the highest degree the jast pride which every true American feels in the prograss of his country's greatness.

The Federal and State governments are parts of our system all keep within its appropriats orbit, is all keep within its appropriats orbit, in the fraternal feelings and above execution of the contrary, be deluded into the belief that, in their framer sized keep within its appropriats orbit, in the fraternal feelings and sober patriotism of the contrary, be deluded into the belief that, in their framer sized for the contrary of the contrary, and the receivance of the contrary of the contrary, and the construction of the contrary of the contrary, be deluded into the belief that, in their framer size

take into consideration her relations with the federal government. Elections to that conventake into consideration her relations with the federal government. Elections to that convention have been held throughout her limits. Assured that in the present condition of our affairs there is nothing to justify extreme measures on any part; and trusting to the good sense and patriotism of the people of that State, we should apprehend nothing really dangerous to the Union, did we not know that, in the canvass preceding avowed themselves in favor of secession, and that the election resulted in the choice of a great majority of those who held that opinion.

The act for the appointment of her deputies to the congress, and for the assembling of her ceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate the name of the Union, and the legislative position of the people openly avowed themselves in favor of secession, and that the election resulted in the choice of a great majority of those who held that opinion.

The act for the appointment of her deputies to the congress, and for the assembling of her ceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate in the name of the Union to the congress, and for the assembling of her ceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate into such contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to charge or insinuate into such contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to ceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate into such contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in proposition thereof the contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to ceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate into such contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to the contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to the name of the Union to the contract as iquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the Union to the n

of delegates at an early day of the session of the general assembly of Virginia.

As Whigs, we congratulate our party and the country on the entire fulfilment of the Whig assurances, during the last Presidential canvass, that Mr. Fillmore would prove sound on the questions that affect Southern sector. We do not deny that out of the acts of th rior degree, by the other Southern States. And purposes of justice, cuse for disturbing the Union. Indeed, the very enforce obedience to its authority, and in all things fulfil the expectation of its founders, will be demonstrated in a manner that cannot fail more strongly to cement the bonds of the Union, and convince its enemies of the utter futility of an expectation of the utter futility of the convince its enemies of the utter futility and convince its enemies of the utter fatility of all attempts to accomplish its dissolution.

Already has the controversy concerning slavery—which, upon the disposal of our acquisitions from Mexico, assumed such portentous magnitude—ceased to create an exclusively securifying the consequences as to the control of the set were such in its consequences as to the control of the co

has produced and feeds it.

If at once the entire body of the Northern and Northwestern States—the great overruling mass of their educated population—has not resumed its duty, its senses, and the feelings which, in nobler days, made us all one, North and South, in spite of slavery, as involuntary to an emergency. We should certainly never desire to see the soil of our sister State pressed by the hostile tread of federal troops, nor her should not sent the second of the right of a State to see the soil of our sister State pressed by the hostile tread of federal troops, nor her should not sent the second of the right of a State to see the soil of our sister State pressed by the hostile tread of federal troops, nor her should not sent the second of the right of a State to see the soil of our sister State pressed by the hostile tread of federal troops, nor her should not set the second of the right of a State to see the soil of the right of a State to see the soil of the right of a State to see the soil of the federal authorities in such an emergency. We mean to express no opinion on the

but merely as a speculation, an idea, until demagogues—far more criminal in this matter than fanatics—saw an opportunity of working to their personal or party profit the unopened mine of these notions. They flattered, they heated them, and drew them into politics.

Parties were so nearly on the equipoise, that the "liberty men," the Abolitionists, were enough to the second of the national safety. And yet, if the act of successful secession be once committed, it will be impossible, ever after, to deny to any dissatting member of the confederacy the right to follow the example. The inevitable consequence must be, that the federal authority will ease to be respected at home, and that abroad the second of the national safety. And yet, if the act of successful secession be once committed, it will be impossible, ever after, to deny to any dissatting the most of the high purpose of the national safety. And yet, if the act of successful secession be once committed, it will be impossible, ever after, to deny to any dissatting the most of the national safety. And yet, if the act of successful secession be once committed, it will be impossible, ever after, to deny to any dissatting the most of the national safety. And yet, if the act of successful secession be once committed, it will be impossible, ever after, to deny to any dissatting the most of the confederacy the right to follow the example.

From it.

But at the same time—as if anticipating the failure of the proposed congress—South Carolina summoned a convention of her own people, to meet at some time yet to be fixed, in order to take into consideration her relations with the failure of the consideration her relations with the failure of the substitute, it was a matter of no little mortification to perceive the extract, incorporated from the failure of the consideration her relations with the failure of the substitute, it was a matter of no little mortification to perceive the extract, incorporated from the failure of the consideration her relations with the failure of the proposed congress—South Carolina summoned a convention of her own people, to meet at some time yet to be fixed, in order to take into consideration her relations with the failure of the proposed congress—South Carolina summoned a convention of her own people, to meet at some time yet to be fixed, in order to take into consideration her relations with the failure of the proposed congress.

In giving this account of our legislative proceedings, we mean not to charge or insinuate against our political adversaries, as a party, any feelings of disloyalty to the Union. On the contrary, we take pride in believing that, for the most part on that great question, their patriotism is undoubted. But, whilst we say this much for the great body of them, it is not to be disguised the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof."—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, (at which time all the proposals will be opened,) for furnishing the articles of stationery bereinafter specified. For the use of the House of Representatives during the Thirty-Second Congress—each article to be approved by the Clerk, In the presence of these grave facts, and of is undoubted. But, whilst we say this much for others around us, we are not at liberty to doubt the great body of them, it is not to be disguised the purpose of that State, or to shut our eyes to the evident dangers that threaten us from that quarter. conciliating those it is that we attribute the un fortunate modification to which the resolutions

were subjected. Some there may be amongst us, from an ex pectation of a better chance of figuring on a sectional theatre, favorable to the partition of would be to question the very title by which the sectional theatre, favorable to the partition of people of this country hold their liberties. But we mean to say that a cause sufficient to justify should reflect, in the present state of the public a member of this confederacy in withdrawing mind, how difficult would be the task of cona member of this confederacy in withdrawing mind, how difficult would be the task of confront it, and violating the faith plighted to the structing new confederacies, and, left to themselves, must be of such enormous magnitude. marked by such unquestionable aggravation, and injurious consequences would be certain to at of such imperious necessity as to leave no doubt tend the unstable and unjust career of the sepaon the mind of an impartial public of its adequateness. In the present case the injuries complained of are not peculiar to the State complaining, but are shared in an equal, if not supeplaining, but are shared in an equal, if not supeplaining, but are shared in an equal, if not supeplaining to the state of the unstable and injust career of the separate States; and even if other confederacies could be formed, they should reflect how much stronger governments the sections would repeat the state of the sections and the sections are stated and injust career of the separate States; and even if other confederacies could be formed, they should reflect how much stronger governments the sections would reflect how much stronger governments the sections are stronger governments. of monarchical consolidation from their hostile

Fellow-citizens, let us rescue this question f om the vortex of party; and spurn from our bosoms suspicion and mistrust. The Union of States is the real fortress of American libe ty-therefore, with a devout acknowledgment for the great blessing, and a fervent, determined, devotion, let us address ourselves to the sacred task of its preservation

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, FOR MAY, 1851.
F. MORRIS & Co. Managers.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class 12, To be drawn in Baltimore, May 3d, 1851. RICH CAPITALS. \$40,000, \$19,109, 5 of \$8,000, 5 of \$4,000, 8 of 

do 25 halves, 85 00 do 25 quarters, 42 50 do 25 eighth tickets 21 25 CARROLL COUNTY LOTTERY, Class 19, To be drawn in Baltimore, May 8, 1851. CAPITALS. \$16,312, Capital Prize, 20 of \$3,000, 10 of \$1,500. Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25.
Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets, \$70 00

do 26 half tickets, 35 00 do 26 quarter tickets, 17 50 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 13, To be drawn in Baltimore, May 10, 1851, 78 numbers and 18 ballots.

#ICH CAPITALS. \$40,000, \$15,000, \$7,500, \$5,756, 4 of \$4,000, 4 of \$2,500 4 of 1,500, 800 of 200 ! Tickets \$10—Halves 5 00—Quarters 2 50. Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets, \$160 00 26 half tickets, 80 00 26 quarter tickets, 40 00 26 eighth tickets, 20 00 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS L,
To be drawn in Baltimore, May 17, 1851.
CAPITAL PRIZE \$51,322.

3	RICH SCHEME.			
4	1 Prize of	\$10,000	1 Prize of	\$10,000
á	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
Ņ	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
ļ	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
į	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
H	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
1	1 Prine of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
i	1 Prize of	. 10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
ij	1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	10,000
	Tickets \$		7 50-Quarter	s 3 75.
j			5 whole tickets	

25 half tickets, 105 00 25 quarter tickets, 25 eighth tickets, GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS M.

To be drawn in Baltimore, May 31st, 1851.

78 Numbers and 16 Ballots.

CAPITAL \$67,000 | 100 PRIZES of \$2,500.

8 FLEN BID SCHENE.

1 Prize of \$67,500 | 1 Prize of \$5,500

1 Prize of \$22,500 | 1 Prize of \$4,500

1 Prize of \$11,500 | 1 Prize of \$3,500

1 Prize of \$1,500 | 1 Prize of \$3,500

1 Prize of \$1,500 | 1 Prize of \$3,500

1 Prize of \$1,500 | 100 Prizes of \$2,500

ertificate of Packages of 26 whole tickets, 337 00 orders for Tickets, Shares or Packages in any of the above magnificient Schemes will meet with computation.

the danger of conflict will be small. But any defection of the constitution, be sure in the state of the States, we regard the pools and in the threatening and in the threatening and the pools are stated to the met by determined resistance. A striking evidence of his was given in the general excise. By an irritating agistation, the Prescolers of the States, and their confidents, the pools and in the threatening. By an irritating agistation, the Prescolers of the States and their confidents, the pools and in the pools and in the pools and in the pools and in the pools are properly of these States. By an irritating agistation, the Prescolers of the Notaters States, and their confidents, the states of the stat advertisement, in the presence of at least two per-sons; and the person offering to furnish any class sons; and the person offering to furnish any class of such articles, or to perform any specified portion or job of said work, and giving satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture not exceeding twice the contract price in case of failure, shall receive a contract for doing the same, and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES No. 1 150 reems fine blue and white wove let ter paper, unruled do ruled do ruled do do ruled do superfine do ruled do extra-superfine do ruled do extra-superfine laid letter pa-per, blue and white, ruled do small French letter paper, white 250 150 and blue, unruled
amail French letter paper, white
and blue, ruled and blue, ruled
do extra-superfine note paper, gilt,
white, in boxes or packages
do middle cream laid note paper
do laid letter paper, gilt, large and
small size, ruled
do satin finish white foolscap paper ruled

do do do do unruled do brown envelope paper, 14 by 21 400 do do do 23 by 29 do 600 do do do 20 by 25 do 50 do do 28 by 48 do 100 dozen 4-blade best pearl - handle knives, to be of the highest fin-ish and best quality

50 do 4-blade best buck-handle knives, to be of the highest finish and

to be of the highest finish and best quality

19 100 do best 2-blade, pearl-handle knives

to be of the highest finish and best quality; 50 dozen with large and small blade, and 50 dozen with two small blades

20 200 cards Perry's 3-pointed pens
21 200 boxes Gillott's commercial barrel
22 250 do "eagle pens
23 350 cards assorted many

Perry, and Hayden, makers
25 gross Windle's bullion pens
200 do steel pens, in boxes, assorted
20 do double patent pens, on cards
50 do Perry's double patent large bar-

quality
2 do ivory do do
4 dozen bronze letter clips

4 dozen bronze letter clips
4 do gitt do
15 do alabaster weights, assorted
800 9-inch ivory folders 11 inch wide,
weighing about 7 oz. to the doz.
100 9-inch ivory folders, with handles 34 100 9-inch ivory folders, with handles
35 12 dozen pear folders
36 400 chequered ivory handle letter stamps
37 200 plain-face ivory handle letter stamps
38 200 pounds medium-sized red wafers, in

1-pound boxes
39 800 do white wafers, 1-inch in dia-

meter 400 dozen red tape, No. 19 400 do do No. 25
100 do half pint bottles black ink
500 glass inkstands, various patterns
12 dozen embossed Morocco port folio
letter-size steel locks; none but
those of the best quality will be

examined
45 4 do pieces best quality office taste
46 10,000 best opaque quills, No. 80
47 4,000 do clarified do No. 80 None but the best quality of No. 80 quills will be examined 2 dozen standishes, various patterns

48 2 dozen standishes, various patterns
49 100,000 note envelopes, plain and embo-sed, of different sizes
50 75,000 letter envelopes, best quality white
51 75,000 do do brown
52 75,000 official envolopes do white
53 75,000 do do do brown
54 2 gros motto wafers
55 50 dozen memorandum books, small and
medium size
56 4 do ivory-handle erasers, in cases
57 400 fancy glass weights, various sizes
58 1,500 pounds of black sand, best quality, in one-pound packages

ty, in one-pound packages
ty, in one-pound packages
59 25 dozen of cocoa sand-boxes
60 15 gross of best quality black-lead pencils
61 5 do do read-lead do
62 20 pounds best black sealing wax
63 100,000 self-sealing letter envelopes, best
quality, white and blue
64 20,000 self-sealing note envelopes, best
quality, white and blue

The articles are to be delivered at the office of

The articles are to be delivered at the office of the clerk on or before the 15th day of October next, and to be paid for as soon as the Committee on Accounts shall audit the bill.

Each bidder, though he may desire to propose for the whole of the articles above enumerated, will be required to make a separate and distinct proposal for each class; and no proposal or paper embracing more than a single class will be considered. Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Class No. [ ] of stationery for H. R. U. S." and addressed to the undersigned. They will be free of postage.

[No. 108.

Sufficient specimens of each class to accompany the proposal marked with the name of the bidder and the number of the class, according to the above advertisement.

The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class, and the person offering to furnish any class or description of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shal receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the clerk, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

The right is reserved, in case it should be necessary, to order a further supply of all or any of the articles contained in the above list.

The clerk also reserves the right to judge and determine whether the articles offered conform to the samples furnished or not, and may, in his discretion, refuse to receive them, if in his opinion they do not answer the purpose for which they are intended.

R. M. YOUNG, The whole of each article specified in the fore-

R. M. YOUNG, Clerk House of Representatives U. S. April 15-lawtJuly1

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
April 24, 1851.
N pursuance of the "act legalizing and making April 24, 1851.

IN pursuance of the "act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidenta' expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1842, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, the 26th May next, for furnishing the following articles of stationery for the use of the Senate, each article to be of the very best quality, and to be approved by the Secretary, viz:

150 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 21 in. by 25 in., and to weigh not less than 26 lbs. to the ream

500 do cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 19 in. by 24 in., and to weigh not less than 23 lbs. to the ream

23 lbs. to the ream

and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
50 do blue 4to. post pages, highly glazed, and
hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
5 do white 4to. post paper, estia finish, with
black border

100 do large size white note-paper, satin finish, 100 do small size white note-paper, satin finish, gilt 50 do fancy note-paper, of different kinds, eat-in finish

5 do white note-paper, satin finish, with black 12 d. zen quarto portfolios, with locks
1 do cap portfolios, with locks
6 do cap portfolios, without locks
18 do four-blade penknives, pearl handles, sil-

ver tipped
12 do small two-blade penknives, pearl handles silver tipped 3 do four - blade penknives, buck handles

tipped 2 do ivory-handle erasers 10 do pairs scissors 16 do pearl folders 25 do ivory folders, 9 inches long and 1 inch wide, and to weigh not less than 9 ounces

to the dozen 18 do ivory handle wafer stamps, chequered 20 do small seals for notes

20 do small seals for notes
18 do paper weights
10 pounds was tapers
5 gross black-lead pencils, Faber's No. 1 &
2, or others of like quality
12 dozen Standishes or pump inkstands
2 do large glass inkstands 6 do cutglass inkstands, 12 inches square, for desks, with hinge tops
6 do cutglass sand stands, 12 inches square, for desks.

for desks 
10 do small-size cut-glass or fancy inkstands
2 do bronze or other spring-top inkstands
5,000 clear quills, No. 80
3,000 opaque quills, No. 80
5,000 clear quills, No. 70
200 dozen large-barrel steel pens, very elastic
400 do small-barrel steel pens do
360 cards Perry's three-point steel pens, or others of like make and quality
200 do Perry's fine-point steel pens, or others of
like make and quality
100 do Perry's elastic fountain steel pens, or
others of like make and quality
170 dozen long point steel pens

170 dozen long point steel pens
250 du bullion pens
100 doz. Phinens's bank steel pens, or others like make and quality 4 gross other steel pens

do large-barrel pen handles, rosewood 4 do small-barrel pen handles, rosewood 4 do small pen handles

4 do small pen handles
10 dozen fancy pen handles
24 do cloth pen wipers
7 do pint jugs of black ink, of the very
best quality
25 do half-pint jugs do do do
2 do bottles red ink do do
60 pounds red wafers for letters, in square or

(2 Individuals may forward the amount of ubscriptions at our risk. Address, (post-paid) ELLWOOD FISHER Washington City.

The Bouthern Press Semi-week

lished on Wednesday and Saturday of

"The Southern Press,"-Weekly

Is published every Saturday.

adventising games, one square of 10 lines, three insertions, every subsequent insertion, sheral deductions made on yearly advertis

65,000 large-size brown letter adhesive envelopes
30,000 large-size white note adhesive envelopes
45,000 small-size white note adhesive envelopes
25,000 envelopes, to suit the fancy, note paper
5,000 fancy card envelopes
2,500 white letter envelopes, with black border
2,500 white letter envelopes, with black border
1,000 white card envelopes, with black border
1,000 white card envelopes, with black border
5,000 extra-large size white envelopes, very
smooth and thick, 9½ by 4½ inches
300 pounds black sand in 1 lb. papers
By the act approved June 17, 1844, the Secretary of the Senate is "directed to confine his purchases exclusively to articles of the growth and
manufacture of the United States, provided the
same can be procured of such growth and manufacture of suitable quality and at reasonable prices,
upon as good terms as to quality and price as can
be obtained of foreign growth and manufacture."
A preference will therefore be given to the productions of American industry; and all persons
making proposals to supply any article will state
whether the same is of the growth and manufacture of the United States.

The articles must be delivered at the offine of
the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, free of
any charge for ceruings, one before the first of
October next.

Every article smust be of the very best quality, unless on inferior entirely in called for

the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, free of any charge for earlings, on we before the first of October next.

Every article must be of the very best quality, unless an inferior article is called for.

A sufficient specimen of each article proposed for (of paper half a quire, and of envelopes 25) is to accompany the proposal, and to be marked with the name of the proposer, and the price of the article. The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class; and the person offering to furnish any such class at the lowest price (quality considered) will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Senate, for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be filed in the office of the said Secretary within ten days after the proposale have been accepted.

If any article contracted for should not be delivered within the time stipulated, or should be inferior in any respect to the sample, the bond of the contractor will be put in suit.

Froposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the Senate," and be directed to the Secretary of the Senate at Washington.

Paoposals and specimens must be delivered at the office free of charge.

ABBURY DICKENS,

Ap 24—td Secretary of the Senate.

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THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messys. M. A. von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort-on the Maine. The following

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14 of 40,000 Dollars | 60 of 4,000 Dollars | 22 " 36,000 " | 60 " 2,000 " | 24 " 32,000 " | 120 " 1,500 " | 60 " 8,000 " | 180 " 1,000 "

23 lbs. to the ream

50 do white soft wrapping paper

100 do white single flat cap paper, satin finish, 5 do white double cap paper, satin finish, of the very best quality, to be cut and rules according to the sample at this office

100 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, faint-lined, of the very best quality, for the very best quality for the very best quality, for the very best quality for the v

Apply, without delay, to morre Stierer, Sons, Bankers and Merchants, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their letters to the care of Messers. S. STIEREL & Co., Merchants, 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard

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A few cases of fine light French Hats, imported for my fashionable retail trade.

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March 8—4tsw Charleston, S. C.

DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

nection between Acapulco and the oth The connection in the At'antic will be main-

best quality

25 do half-pint jugs do do
2 do bottles red ink
do do
60 pounds red wafers for letters, in square or
oblong boxes, containing 2 ounces each
24 dozen boxes small-size transparent wafers
24 do boxes fincy motto wafers
40 pounds red wax, of the very best quality,
10 sticks to the pound
120 do red wax, of the very best quality,
20 aticks to the pound, in j-pound boxes
30 do black wax, of the very best quality,
20 aticks to the pound, in j-pound boxes
30 do black wax, of the very best quality,
20 dozen small boxes fancy wax
3 do pieces of laste, ansorted sizes
25 gross red tape, No. 23
5 do red tape, No. 13
5 pounds India rubber, 40 pieces to the pound.
18 dozen memorandum books, octavo size, morocco covers
2 do memorandum books, octavo size, morocco covers
2 do memorandum books, very small size, do
250 letter files
19 dozen embossed paper boxes, like the sample at this office
2 do japanned sandsifters
40,000 long brown envelopes, for letters, very smooth and thick, part adhesive
5,000 extra large size white letter adhesive envelopes, very emooth and very thick
40,000 large-size white letter adhesive envelopes, very emooth and very thick
40,000 small-size white letter adhesive envelopes, very emooth and very thick
40,000 small-size white letter adhesive envelopes, very emooth and very thick
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40,000 small-size white letter adhesive envelopes and small size white letter adhesive envelopes.
40 private family by a ledy who has acvered very thick and small size, do spanned small size,